REMARKS

Claims 1, 6, 13, 14, 18-20 and 24-26 are amended herein. Claims 1-28 are pending in the application.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11-15, 18-21 and 24-27 over Berggren

In the Office Action, claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11-15, 18-21 and 24-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Berggren et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,073,015 ("Berggren"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11 and 12 recite, *inter alia,* a TCP/IP communications channel for communicating information contained in a database to an <u>application server</u> over at least one of an Internet and an Intranet. Claims 13-15, 18-21 and 24-27 recite, *inter alia*, transmitting at least one of presence and location information relating to at least one wireless system subscriber to an <u>application server</u> via at least one of an Internet and an Intranet.

Berggren appears to disclose a method and apparatus for facilitating communications with a roaming mobile subscriber unit (Abstract). A mobility server includes a mobility manager that is capable of communicating information with a home location register (HLR) and routes calls from a PSTN to mobile subscriber units (Berggren, col. 7, lines 5-6). A storage device within the mobility manager stores location information related to subscriber units operable in respective networks associated with mobility servers (Berggren, col. 7, lines 21-24). The location information can be updated during operation of the mobile subscriber units (Berggren, col. 7, lines 24-26). An Internet connection connects the HLR and the mobile servers for communication of mobility management information (Berggren, col. 4, lines 46-56; col. 7, lines 42-48).

Berggren in effect creates a macro HLR. This macro HLR provides HLR functions, but the HLR functions are still all internal to the wireless/wireline network. There is no suggestion of external network communication. Berggren is facilitating a super HLR or a macro HLR that is queried for mobility management. TCP/IP connections are used to facilitate internal to network

communication mobility manager to (MSC or HLR), not external mobility management.

The Applicants pose a mobility server that services applications external to the wireless/wireline network with presence/location data based on mobility changes.

The Office Action equates the recited database to be located in Berggren's mobility server's 48 and 52. The mobility servers connect to a home location register via an Internet connection utilizing an internet protocol (IP). Berggren fails to disclose the server within the mobility server is communicating information therein to an application server, much less to a TCP/IP communications channel for communicating information in a database to an application server, and presence and location information relating to at least one wireless system subscriber to an application server and/or one wireless subscriber to a host of application servers, with most communication channels allowing for presence, location, etc. to be communicated to many application servers for a given wireless subscriber, as recited by claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11-15, 18-21 and 24-27.

A benefit of connecting a database relating to individual wireless device subscribers over a TCP/IP communications channel to an application server is, e.g., targeting information specific to wireless device subscribers. An application server can execute such applications as advertisements to wireless device subscribers based on information in the database, such as, e.g., location information. By targeting wireless device subscribers with information based on location and/or presence, wireless device subscribers can be given more relevant information at any particular instance.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11-15, 18-21 and 24-27 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 23 and 28 over Berggren in view of Gossman

In the Office Action, claims 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 23 and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Berggren in view of Gossman et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,181,935 ("Gossman"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 23 and 28 are dependent on claims 1, 13, 19 and 25 respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1, 13, 19 and 25.

Claims 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10 recite, *inter alia,* a TCP/IP communications channel for communicating information contained in a database to an application server over at least one of an Internet and an Intranet. Claims 16, 17, 22, 23 and 28 recite, *inter alia*, transmitting at least one of presence and location information relating to at least one wireless system subscriber to an application server via at least one of an Internet and an Intranet.

As discussed above, Berggren fails to disclose or suggest an an application server, much less to a TCP/IP communications channel for communicating information in a database to an application server, and presence and location information relating to at least one wireless system subscriber to an application server, as recited by claims 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 23 and 28.

The Office Action relies on Gossman to make up for the deficiencies in Berggren to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Gossman appears to disclose a system which enables seamless roaming for wireless subscribers with cooperation from various entities such as a HLR (col. 3, lines 30-53; col. 4, lines 1-12). Communication between various entities in the communication network utilize SS7 protocol and is IS-41 compliant (Gossman, col. 3, lines 62-67; col. 4, lines 17-22; and col. 11, lines 38-43).

Gossman discloses, as is relied on to disclose, seamless roaming for wireless subscribers with entities within the system utilizing SS7 protocol. Gossman fails to disclose an application server, much less to a TCP/IP
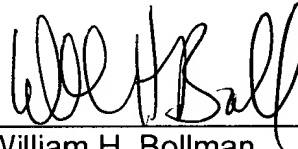
communications channel for communicating information in a database to an application server, and presence and location information relating to at least one wireless system subscriber to an application server, as recited by claims 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 23 and 28.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 23 and 28 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
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